

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

## ALEXANDRIA:

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1859.

We are far apart from the Richmond Enquirer in the divisions of political parties, ing politics and parties. And yet, it has given us pleasure frequently to concur with it, of late, in its enunciation of doctrines and principles. Two or three recent cases of this agreement are brought to mind; but it is not necessary, at this time, farther to refer to them. We have now another proposition stated in the Enquirer, to which we can give our assent very cheerfully, claiming, at the same affirmed that ever since the passage of the act mer crises of the kind, it will pass away time, that it is only a re-iteration of a doc- of 1857, fixing the rate of postage at three without our having recourse to a reduced cultrine which we have always steadily maintained, and the truth of which we have la- enue has been regularly and largely increasbored for years to establish. The Enquirer, | ing; which fact the Postmaster General thinks of Friday last, in an article on the state of obviously suggests that, if Congress is deterparties, says :-

"We frequently see professed ultra-States-Rights men running into the worst errors of Federalism. True philosophy is never ultra The mind which recognizes a great political truth in its entire proportions, "Totus, terres atque rotundus," avoids the impotent intensities of political fanaticism. Such was the mind of James Madison. In the writings of this great constitutional expounder, there is Upwards of 100 hogs die daily of disease, one thought entwined in warp and woof of every constitutional treatise: that while the habit of buying such meat at mere nominal Union continues, two rules are required for the entire preservation of State sover-

1st. The action of the General Government must be stringently restricted within the pale of its clearly defined constitutional

2nd. THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT MUST NOT BE RESTRAINED BY ANY EXTRA-CONSTITUTIONAL RESTRICTION FROM A FULL EXERCISE OF THE POWERS GRANTED BY THE CONSTITUTION.

While the first of these injunctions is continually before the minds of a large class of professed States-Rights politicians, they seem entirely to have ignored the second injunction. And yet, the second, equally with the first, is necessary to the maintenance of State sovereignty. More than that, the equilibrium of the two is required for the protection of the reserved powers of the States: and whenever the one monopolizes the care and attention of a politician or a party, to the exclusion of the other, that politician or that party will evidently run aground on the reefs and shoals of federalism. The reason for this, a child may read. The constitutional powers of the General Government, no less than the constitutional restrictions of those powers, were adapted by the framers of the Constitution to the protection of State sover-

It is, as the Enquirer says, the great error. in the reasoning of ultra-States-Right men, that they will not accept its second proposition, (which, in fact, should be as much a con- from a car which had started before he had stitutional axiom as the first.) or accepting it, an opportunity to get on, and he had his left will not give it "fair play," or allow for its hand severely hurt. actual and practical exercise in the operations of government. We do not know that ry of Rollow & Manuel in Fredericksburg we can or will follow out all the deductions has been purchased by C. C. Wellford, esq., of the Enquirer from the proposition it ex- by whom it will be hereafter carried on and blight, is in a great degree provided presses, (in the cases to which it specially with increased vigor and efficiency. Messrs. refers,) but of its correctness there is, in Rollow and Manuel will continue in the esour judgment, no doubt. The best way to tablishment. preserve State Rights, is to confine the Gov- The Magnetic Telegraph Company, at ting the land into a high state of tillage, deernment to its constitutional sphere, but Washington, after directing the payment of stroys those weeds and insects which once within that sphere to favor no hindrances, the rent of the Washington and New Orleans impediments, improper restrictions or res- line, has made a semi-annual dividend of 3 traints. To oppose the lawful powers of the per cent. on the stock of the Magnetic Comgeneral government, is, in the end, directly or indirectly, to weaken the lawful power of the States, in the working of our political

The gallant lead of Lovpoux, in this section of the state, will be cheerfully followed. The question is not, whether we can or shall now obtain a political triumph, but whether we will abandon all political organization, and yield, without a struggle, to all the exactions and all the policy of the leaders of the Democratic party? And to that question quiring whether there does not exist a vacanthere can be but one answer.

The Lexington Gazette, whilst it has a warm personal regard for Mr. Letcher, nevertheless, does not, on that account, the less ted by the Delaware Legislature to the U. S. urge a Whig State Ticket in opposition to the Democratic nominations. If a Democrat next, succeeds Martin W. Bates-both demis to be elected, it prefers Mr. Letcher-but does not on that account yield its desire to see the Whig Party revived and reorganized, and its candidates triumphant.

The Loudoun County Court, in the case of the Commonwealth against Joel Osburn, (charged with having caused the death of a negro man from mal-treatment,) has discharged Mr. Osburn, there being no evidence adduced to prove the allegation.

On the cold day, this month, (11th inst.) a man in Boston had his nose saved from freezing, by a friend stopping him in the street, and rubbing the nose with snow. This is the Russian mode.

The cost of the proposed Potomac and Baltimore (Aquia Creek ferry) Railroad, is estimated by the Engineer at upwards of one million of dollars.

A letter from Rappahannock Station says that most of the Farmers in that neighborhood filled their ice-houses during the late freeze, with ice several inches thick.

Various attempts were made in the Senate, on Friday last, to defeat the Pacific Railroad bill, but they all failed.

The Patent Office has granted a new patent to Ross Winans, of Baltimore, Md., for an improvement in locomotive engines.

It is understood that Mr. Savage, a member from Tennessee, will ask leave to bring in a bill to restore the tariff of 1846. Several slave vessels have recently been

cruizers.

A mammoth institution has been chartered, in New York, called the Peoples' Loan and Relief Company. It already has some extraordinary privileges, and it asks more .-The capital at the start is to be a million of of personal property, charging 15 per cent. interest on sums under \$50, 121 per cent. on sums over \$50, and under \$100, and 9 per ent, on sums over \$100. This will enable the company, in stringent times, to make leans on stocks, bills receivable, &c, at 9 per cent, while the banks will be restricted by the usury law to 7 per cent.

The last Foreign News by the Niagara is not very important. Cotton had been dull, but was steadier afterward, without any quotable decline. Breadstuffs were firmer. The only political matter of especial interest, mentioned in the despatches, is that which vaguely intimates that France has officially notified England of her support, if the latter and, of course, in our general ideas concern- adopts measures to counteract President Buchanan's policy with regard to Cuba, Mexico, &c. Had such official intimation been given, it may reasonably be doubted whether it would have been published to the world in this roundabout way.

The Postmaster General in a communica-1845 the post office revenue received was about equal to the expenditures, while it is cents, the excess of expenditure over the revmined to make the Department "a self-sustaining one," the surest means of doing so would be to fall back on the rates of the act

Information was received at the Mayor's office in New York, last week, that a fearful epidemic had broken out among the swill-fed hogs at Millstone, near Raritan, New Jersey. and it is feared that, as butchers are in the prices, much of it will be smuggled into the ity. The Mayor directed the police to keep a sharp look out for diseased pork coming to New York from New Jersey.

Almost every institution in the land diversifies its labors with eating and drinking .-The Young Men's Christian Association of New York, have just held their second annual festival at Mozart Hall, about one thousand ladies and gentlemen participating .-Mayor Tiemann, Chancellor Ferris, Prof. Mitchell, and other prominent persons were present and made speeches. Coffee, tea, and water, sandwiches, cakes, &c., were hanled round and toasts were given.

The Bishop of Victoria, Missionary Bishop of the English Church in China, reports to the Archbishop of Canterbury details of the religious aspects of the late negotiations with the Chinese Government, and ascribes to our Minister, Mr. Reed, a paramount share in the attainment of the concessions granted by the Chinese authorities to the cause of Christian missions in that vast heathen Empire.

porations. In a late suit of James Mulhado against the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, a jury has rendered a verdict of nine hundred dollars. He was injured by falling

The large Agricultural Implement Facto-

pany, payable by the Treasurer, at Philadelphia, on and after the 20th instant.

The Board of Directors of the Kanawha River improvements, have entered into a con- bandry. Our object is to endeavor to show tract with Major Henry S. Kupp, of Penn- by sylvania, to improve the navigation of the river by sluices, aided, where necessary, by winged dams, at rates amounting in the aggregate to about \$250,000.

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on Tuesday, an order was offered iney in the U. S. Senate for Massachusetts, beside that occasioned by the expiration of Mr. Wilson's term.

Willard Saulsbury, who has just been elec-Senate, for six years from the 4th of March ocrats. Mr. S. is about forty years of age.

The New York Journal of Commerce denies, by authority, the reported sale of the Collins' steamers to a French Company, and the establishment of a new line of ocean

There is some prospect of the celebrated Yacht America being once more put affoat in the Spring. She is now undergoing repairs. Col. Zeph. Turner is proposed as the Dem-

ocratic candidate for the Legislature from Rappahannock County. The residence of A. S. Keech, near Blad-

ensburg, Md., was accidentally burned down last Wednesday. No insurance. The Senate was not in session last Satur-

The Fredericksburg Recorder is now printed on a handsome new font of type.

The President Excited. A Washington correspondent of the New York Courier says: The President is much excited on receiving confirmation of the statement that the Emperor of the French is dispatching troops to co-operate with Nicaragua in defence of the operations of the company who have undertaken to execute the Belly contract for the opening of the Transit route. A large Cabinet meeting was held on this subject last Saturday, extending to a late hour in the afternoon, at which the President is said to have expressed deep feeling at the evidences of a hostile French policy towards the United States, recently elicited. I state these facts upon the authority of a well informed party, whose connection with Central American affairs and whose reputation as a diplomatist make him the recipient of intelcaptured off the coast of Africa by British ligence before its publication through official channels

#### Price of Wheat-Advice to Farmers.

From the Mark Lane Express, December 1. The schedule of the results of the harvest which we presented to our readers last week, were too important, and involved interests of too much magnitude to be summarily dismissdollars. It overrides the usury law. It is ed with the passing notice then bestowed uppermitted to receive deposites and pay 7 per on them. The low price of that portion of cent, interest thereon, and to lend on pledge agricultural produce so justly denominated 'the staff of life' -a price so greatly under that declared by the late Sir Robert Peel to be the minimum, below which it could not be cultivated at a profit-is sufficient reason for looking narrowly into the consequences as well as the causes of such a depression. This is rendered the more necessary as the partial failure of some other kinds of produce has aggravated the evil, the advance in the price of spring corn and pulse not being in an adequate proportion to the deficiency of the yield. Having already endeavored to account for the depressed state of the trade in wheat, we propose now to look to its probable effects on the general interests of agriculture, as well as how far it may prove to be a permanent condition. To judge of the future, however, it is ne-

cessary to take a retrospective view of the past seasons; and in doing so we find that under a different commercial system we have had several periods of depression, equal in intensity to the present. In 1823, for instance, good wheat was selling at 35s per qr., and country flour at 28s per sack. In 1835, also, a succession of good harvests produced extremely low prices; and the same cause option to the Senate, states that under the act of erated again in 1842. We may therefore conclude, not only that the present low average rate has no necessary connection with the existing system of imports but that, like fortivation of wheat. The late harvest, as the returns prove, has yielded an abundant produce of grain; but we do not apprehend that at the end of the season the surplus will be much beyond an average one. Certain it is that the regular consumption of bread-corn extends annually, both from the increase of the population and from the improved condition of the operative classes of every description; and that although the acreage produce is also greater, the importations from abroad do not keep pace in the like ratio. America has shown by the cessation of her usual exports of wheat and flour, that she cannot compete with England at her present prices, wheat being dearer at New York and other Atlantic ports than in London. On the other hand, the imperfect state of the agriculture of the European continent renders the harvest much more precarious than with us; so that whatever addition may take place there in the breadth of cultivation, it is not more than adequate to the increase of the various popula tions. Censequently the shipments of breadcorn from thence are at least about stationary

if the average of years be taken. The inference we reasonably draw from the foregoing premises is that the present depressed prices may be but temporary and probably passaway much sooner than is generally expected. The high price for all kinds of spring corn will necessarily lead to a large appropriation of inferior wheat (as was the case in 1823\*) as a substitute for barley, beans, peas &c., which are all proportionate ly dearer than wheat, and this, by withdrawing the surplus out of the market, will relieve it of that weight which at present inno reason for the farmer to entertain a desponding view of his future prospect in repect to prices. A reaction will assuredly take place, sooner or later, and possibly before

the present season has passed away. We do not, however, expect that we shall have a recurrence of extremely high prices. But little mercy is shown to railroad cor- The improved state of cultivation into which artion of the land of this country has been brought, by superior tillage, through drainage, and the profuse application of artificial manure in addition to that raised upon the farm by cattle, renders wheat a much less precarious crop than formerly. Whilst the average produce of that grain has been thereby largely increased, those causes of failure which formerly so frequently prevailed, will in future have less influence. A wet scason, for instance, which formerly kept the surface of the soil in a condition to produce mildew against by thorough drainage, which is esti: per acre. Extensive culture, also, by put-

made great inroads upon the produce. We should be sorry, indeed, if the farmer were to suppose that because we write thus we do not sympathise with him in the depressed state to which the wheat trade is reduced. We are well aware that it is the crop on which he chiefly relies for his remuneration—the consummation of his course of husanalogy that the present condition things will pass away, and that it is contrary to the nature of commerce of any kind that a scale of unremunerative prices should permanently rule in this or any other country. Nor is it possible to look upon the abundant crop of wheat of the late harvest in any other light than as a blessing from that bountiful hand which overrules all human affairs. We have recently passed through the ordeal of a monentary panic, and, whatever may have been the distress that it inflicted upon the commercial classes, it has been an immense alleviation to the country at large that the "staff of life," has, by the abundance of several seasons, been kept at a price within the reach of the operatives when em- many: ployment was at its lowest ebb; so that there has been "no complaining in our streets." At present the consumption of bread is much less than usual, and, whilst the supply of potatoes continues so large, and the price so low

it cannot increase. This, however, will cease to operate in a few weeks to the extent it now does, and the working classes will again return to bread as the cheapest article of food. ment upon which he may have entered .- ing, he walks rapidly up and down the plat-Certain it is that if land will not pay for form, like a Polar bear in a menagerie." good farming, it will not pay for bad. of our English agriculturists know this: but some of them need to be reminded of it when, suffering under the disheartening influence of low prices, they may be tempted to make retrenchments at the risk of inflicting injury upon the land to double the amount of the saving. In France this false economy operates as a principle; so that at the pre time, the sale of artificial manure has fallen off one-third. This will not only be felt for years to come, but some of their first men apprehend that if it continues it will produce a famine in two or three years. motto of the British farmer must still be "forward!" and his watchword, "Progress!" The maximum of production has not yet been reached, the capabilities of the soil have

example for the world. The present low price of wheat may in the farmer's share in the consequences of the late panic, the general dullness of trade having extended to the corn market. But

never been fully tested. We have achieve-

ments in this respect still to look for; and the

time is coming-if not already begun-when

\*At that period may of the farmers fed not only their pigs, but their horses upon wheat as the

society, no agricultural establishments have the depression in prices, the agricultural shows have never exhibited so much spirit as persevere in the course of improvement on which they have entered, and to let no adverse circumstances tempt them to retrograde in their system of cultivation. This is the true policy for them to pursue, and it will beyond a doubt be attended with ultimate success, whilst a contrary course would inevitably result in ruin. The land is a grateful servant and may be trusted to any reasonable extent by its employer; and, although the result absolutely depends on a higher Power than the frail hand of man can wield,

that the more we judiciously expend in cultivating the soil, the greater will be our remu-"Then plough deep whilst sluggards sleep, And you will have corn to sell and to keep.

we are instified in assuming as a general

principle that "he that soweth bountifully

shall reap bountifully, whilst he that soweth

sparingly shall reap also sparingly;" and,

Political Fun Mr. Ridgway in the Field. Mr. Ridgway, the editor of the Richmond Whig, is as full of good humor, and fun, as he is of indomitable zeal in behalf of his party and principles. He announces himolf as a candidate for Congress, from the Tenth Legion district, and in the course of his mirth provoking address to those whom he calls, his "dear Swabians" and in defence of whose "cherished institutions, hog, hominy and sour crout," he will stand to the death,

"Though not essential to a concise definition of my political position, yet, for the gratification of the Swabians who take a oride in me, a word as to my military ser-Though distinctly remembering to have heard the fife and drum in the Revolution, and to have seen General Washington soon after he knocked old Cornwallis down and gave him that severe pummeling which you have all read of in history, I was yet too oung to participate in the dangers and trials of that eventful period-for those were the days that "tried men's souls," and infants, however precocious, ambitious, and beliicose, were not allowed to take any part. was, however, in the war of 1812 with England, and fought at Chippewa and Lun-dy's Lane, and saw the British rascals burn Washington. I was with General Jackson in his celebrated Florida campaign against the Indians, and got slightly scalped, as any body may see by looking at the top of my head. I was also with the same glorious old veteran at New Orleans, and rolled cotton bales a whole night in a drenching rain, and thus contracted a severe cold in the service of my country, from which I have not yet entirely recovered. I was the first man to seize Packenham by the throat and make him surrender-a conspicuous exhibition of valor for which General Jackson re warded me with a lock of his hair, which I still have in my possessian, and which, after showing it to the Swabians, I intend to seal up, and transmit to my posterity, to be kept as a precious heir-loom to the remotest generation. The victory of New Orleans concluding the war with Great Britain, I was relieved from military service, until old "Rough and Ready"-being in a tight place down in Mexico-summoned me to his aid at Monterey. I won a great victory there, and, joining General Scott soon afterwards, accompanied that illustrious chieftain to the city of Mexico, fighting like blazes all the way and carrying the day in every instance. In conjunction with General Scott and his army, I time with a fine effect, nearly equal to suntook the city of Mexico, established ther order, and good government, and then obtained by treaty for the United States, New Mexico and California with all their inex-Camargo, and was among the first to con- as he could eat-he then left gratulate him upon his skill and prowess, in

ans I have now told you. If you can find it in your hearts to vote against me, you are not the men your fathers were, and whom I have often heard General Jackson speak of der's foot shall ever profane the sacred soil of the Tenth Legion, but in peace shall you live, and in prosperity, and in the divine days. Your friend, admirer and fellow-citi-

#### R. Ridgway." German Professors.

The editor of the Utica Herald, now in Heidelberg, in a letter to his paper, says of two of the most eminent professors in Ger-strolling vagabonds,-Fred, Recorder,

"Professor Plitt, who is lecturing on the Gospels, commences by taking his snuff-box out of his pocket, opening it, placing it on the desk directly before him, cramming both nostrils full with the nauseating stuff, taking a second pinch between his thumb and forefinger, and then bawling out 'Meine Herren As he warms with his subject, the thumb and finger make a series of dives into the One thing more we would impress upon the snuff-box, and up to the nose, until the lecmind of the farmer, who ought to hold it as turer becomes enveloped in a cloud of dust. an axiom never to be departed from. It is Bunsen, the distinguished chemist, comes inthat whatever may be the disproportion be- to the lecture room with the stump of a cigar tween the value of the manure he applies to in his mouth, which he jerks out as he comhis land and that of the produce raised by it, mences to speak, and puts back again the he must not relax in the system of improve- moment he has finished. While he is speak-

## A Fredericksburger Married.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun "At Annapolis Junction this afternoon, ington, were agreeably surprised by the en- injured. trance of several Methodist preachers, each accompanied by a lady. It proved to be a wedding party, composed of clergyman and ladies from the cities of Baltimore and Washington, who had met at the dwelling of Noah Dorsey, esq., near the point referred to .-There the Rev. B. Peyton Brown, one of the Preachers of Favette street station, Baltimore, was united in bonds of holy wedlock to a daughter of Mr. Dorsov, Rev. Mr. Hurst being the officiating minister. The entire party were in fine spirits, and seemed to have a very pleasant, evening's entertainment in prospect.

the British farmer will be more and more an ACCIDENTS FROM GUNNING .- Edward Long. a young man of nineteen, of Somerset county, some respects be looked upon as constituting was killed accidently while out hunting, by the accidental discharge of his gun as he was with the butt. A Mr. Hassett, while gunning on Taylor's Island, had his hand blown off by his gun going off as he was in the act pounds. (?) of getting over a fence.

#### TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

unlike the commercial and trading portion of Philadelphia, Jan. 14.—The Republicans been broken up, nor have any considerable failures taken place. On the other hand, it nominated Mr. Slifer for State Treasurer.— of the Will of Gen. Washington, written with

to draw a pistol but the spectators interfered, about to contest the seat of Church.

The schooner Montezuma, from Prince Edward's Island for Baltimore, was at Beverly the 12th, leaking. She threw overboard and many valuable presents. one thousand bushels of potatoes and oats. The cargo is damaged.

chants and business men of this city took place this morning at the Merchant's Extelegraph cable from Cape Ann to Yarmouth. was presided over by his honor, Mayor Lin-The following resolution was adopted.

which has presented it, with authority from this meeting to carry the same into effect. St. Louis, Jan. 14.—A special messenger from Governor Medary to Governor Steuart reports that Montgomery, the outlaw, was fortifying himself near the Missouri line, and that United States troops had been sent to that vicinity. Volunteer companies were also forming rapidly to oppose the outlaws. Six hundred muskets had passed Jefferson

ity for Kansas. From Salt Lake, it is stated, that the Distriet Court met again on the 17th. There was much excitement concerning the mysterious disappearance of a deaf and dumb boy,

and the Saints were charged with foul play. on of any more slave States.

eral street, occupied by the Chicopee Manufacturing Company and others, was partially sioned to the stock of goods. The new steam | business being forever kept out of lawyer's and by this Road, or Virginia Central and engine was put in operation and worked hands and the courts. most effectively.

New Orleans, Jan. 14.—Dates from Vera Cruz to the 9th, have been received here. Juarez had refused to listen to the commissioners from Robles. Zuloaga before his fall approved of the propositions from France question. The U. S. frigate Saratoga was at

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 13.—About six o'clock his evening, a fire broke out in the Troy hospital, which owing to the scarcity of wawere all rescued in safety. The loss is about \$3,000, which is covered by insurance. SAVANNAH, Jan. 14.—The telegraph line

through southwestern Georgia to Fernandina, Florida, and will soon be pushed through. New Orleans, Jan. 14.—The steamer Em-

to the 10th. Sugar was dull at 94 reals. Washington, Jan. 14.—The new Senate chamber was lighted to-night for the first

# Robbery-Caution

On Monday morning last, a vagabond, callhaustible gold and silver mines. I omitted | ing himself Wm. Chiveress, stopped at the to state that I was present, also, when Gene- door of Rev. E. P. Wilson, asking for money ral Pierce fainted and fell from his horse- and something to cat, whereupon Mr. Wilwhich was a very daring and unusual mili- son invited him into his parlor, that he might tary performance. I was near by, too, when warm himself, after which he sat him down Tizi Ouzou, which is occupied by a Kabile General Pillow fell into the famous ditch at to the breakfast table, and gave him as much

On Tuesday, about 2 o'clock, he walked tetting out of it as well as he did. Both of into the passage and took Mr. Wilson's over-tioning any woman's name. They promised these eminent Generals held me in high es- coat from the rack, and departed without any timation as a military man. As an evi- one in the house hearing him. Mr. Wilson's dence of the fact, I was selected by general little son, however, on returning from school Pierce to blow up Greytown-which I did saw him descending the steps with it, and in a most masterly and brilliant manner, as ran and informed his father of the fact; Mr. you may remember. I have performed no Wilson, stick in hand, accompanied by Mr. military service since, though I have receiv- Warwick, immediately started in pursuit, ed numerous urgent and flattering requests and after some time saw him going up tofrom Mr. Buchanan to hold myself in readi- wards the Basin. Mr. Wilson walked up to ness to take Cuba, Central America, and a him boldly and charged him with taking it, ortion of Mexico-which I shall according- telling him to go and get it. Chiveress fearing that he would be struck, said-do not What I am and what I have done, Swabis strike me sir, I will go and get it; I will show you where it is-He then led them into Mr. Warwick's back vard and pointing to the hen He was taken into custody, and was subsehouse-told them the coat was in there .-Mr. Wilson looked and found it snugly stowed with tears in his eyes. Should you vote for away in the corner. Chiveress then wanted me, as I hope and believe, and thus elect to leave and would have been permitted to me your representative to Congress, no inva- have done so, but Mr. R. S. Rowe, who was present, on hearing the facts insisted that he should be taken before the Mayor. Mr. Rowe then sent for an officer, and failing to enjoyment of erout, for the remainder of your | find one, marched him down to the counting room of Messrs, Waite & Sener, where he was held in custody until the Mayor was informveress is now in jail until the session of the grand jury in July next.

Persons cannot be too cautious with these

### Singular Accident.

Smoking out a Fox.—The Ashville (N. C. News, says that a young man named Rhodes that county, on Monday week, under the following circumstances:

"He and some companions were engaged in a fox chase, and had run the animal into a John, at his instance, its contents were subhole in a bluff of rocks. Unable to force it jected to various chemical tests, and found by out otherwise, they built a fire at the entrance, each to contain a large quantity of arsenicwith the view, in hunter's language, of say from ten to twelve grains. The evidence "smoking it out." From the heat of the fire, was listened to with breathless attention by or some other cause, the ledge of the rock, a crowded and most interested auditory, and above the hole was seen to crack and give at its conclusion the case was submitted to way, when in order to save themselves from the Justice without argument, save very the descending rocks, the whole party, consis- briefly on the single point of the amount of ting of three or four young men, sprang from | bail to be required of the prisoner for his aptheir perilous position on the ledge to the pearance at the next session of the Superior ground below, some 25 or 30 feet. Mr. Court of this county, to be held in March, Rhodes, unfortunately, did not spring quick enough, or far enough, for a huge stone fell upon him as he struck the ground, crushing him to death instantly. Others of the party the passengers of the 3:40 train from Wash- were considerably bruised, but not seriously

# Giants.

"The bed of Og was 27 feet long and 7 feet broad." The height of Goliah was 11 feet, his armour weighed 150 and his spear 19 pounds. The body of Orestes, son of Agamemnon. Maximus, a native of Spain, the Roman Emperor, was nine feet high. Maximus, originally from France, another Roman Emperor, was 8½ feet high. His wife's bracelets served him for finger rings. His strength was such that he could draw a loaded wagon, break a horse's law with his fist. crush the bardest stones with his fingers, and cleave trees with his hands. His voracity was equal to his strength, eating 42 fbs. flesh and drinking 19 bottles of wine daily. endeavoring to knock down some persimmons | Byrne and O'Brien, Irish giants, were eight feet high. A Tennessee giant lately died, feet high, weighing near a thousand The Kentucky giant was 7 feet ten inches high.

# Geo. Washington's, and Geo. Mason's Wills. In the Clerk's office at Fairfax Ct. House.

highly gratifying that, notwithstanding He will be elected by the Legislature, on his own hand, but attested by no one .-Monday. Church is the American candidate. Neither did Washington consult any lawyer. Donovan, the Democratic ex-member, as- He says, "professional" hands have had noth- the friends of the Richmond, Fredericksburg during the present year, and have never saulted the new American member, Church, ing to do with it. He provides, if ambiguity and Potomac Road, as a severe blow, as will been so numerously attended. We augur from Philadelphia, this afternoon, and broke from this the determination of the farmers to a cane over his head. The latter attempted umpires shall settle it, "which shall be as umpires shall settle it, "which shall be as binding as if decided by the Supreme Court of the Great Southern Route, and prevented further mischief. Donovan of the United States." He styles himself, alwas held in one thousand dollars bail. The so, "late President of the United States."cause of the difficulty was that Donovan is | The Will is remarkably perspicuous; no dispute ever arose in regard to it. Yet it is 29 pages long in the body, besides a great deal

> The whole thing bears the impress of Gen. Washington's mind: plain, practical, strong, Boston, Jan. 13.-A meeting of the mer- fair, generous. He does as well by the relations of Mrs. Washington, as for his own .-He gives direction about making a new vault, hange, to receive and act upon the report of and adds his "express wish" that there the committee appointed on the subject of a should be no ceremony or "funeral oration" when he is deposited in it. An unaccounta-The meeting was very fully attended, and ble thing, considering his great accuracy is, that he has dated it wrong, viz: "seventeen, hundred and ninety," when it is known to "Resolved. That the report, with its recom- have been written later, because he alludes mendations, be referred to the committee to 1795 in the body of the instrument. One place also his name is omitted at the bottom

Another peculiarity about his devises, is that he not only makes them, but gives the Road must, to accomplish what is stated, be reasons. He evinces much solicitude for run in one hour and thirty minutes less than his country; speaks of the importance of our youth being educated at home and not in foreign lands where they might imbibe Maryland scheme is held out by appealing to the tax-payers of Virginia. Well, I preown country. He donates property to va- sume they are just as much interested in rious educational purposes, but mainly to a Orange and Alexandria Railroad as in the National University to be located in the old lines, and in fact much more so, than in

in Alexandria, and Liberty Hall, Rock-Madison, Wisconsin, Jan. 13.—Governor bridge—now Washington College. There Randall's message was delivered to-day. It is also among the little mementoes of him states that the financial affairs of the State in the office, some papers of a suitagainst him ful not to say a single word about the are in a favorable condition. The Governor in which he was cast. He writes a note to thinks that there will not be more than the person telling him that it has been impos-\$200,000 wanted for the present year. He sible for him [W.] (though he has tried) to recommends legislation against usury, and keep an exact account of the work (some work by on article in the same paper before res opposed to State assumption. He reites of repairing his mill), but says make out the rates his formerly expressed opinion in favor account and prove it before a magistrate slavery restriction, and against the admis- and "I will pay you the money." The next thing is the process served on him and judg-Boston, Jan. 13.—The large store in Fedment against him for the amount, £4 and 11 shillings. Perhaps this is the only time he ever had the law enforced against him. He destroyed by fire to-day. The building was seems shy of law in the Will, for he speaks flooded with water, and great damage occa- of "professional" hands, and provides for his | Line between New Orleans and New York;

The Will of George Mason is also of record here, though not in his own hand-writing .-It is written in a noble manner, no doubt by himself, and it is attested by many witnesses. One passage we must copy: "I recommend it to my sons, from my own experience in life, and England for a settlement of the Spanish to prefer the happiness of independence and a private station, to the troubles and vexa- ther; "We may laugh at the winter caprices tions of Public Business; but if either their own inclinations or the necessity of the times should engage them in public affairs, I charge them, on a Father's Blessing, never to ter, was partially consumed. The patients let the motives of private interest or ambition induce them to betray, nor the terrors of poverty and disgrace, or the fear of danger Baltimore and Potomac Road for hours, when or of death, deter them from asserting the to Cuba is progressing. The poles are being liberty of their country and endeavoring to planted in this city, and the line is extending transmit to their posterity those scared rights safety. to which they were born." This was done 20th March, 1773; and he was the grand father of Senator Mason. See from what aire City is below, from Hayana, with dates | noble parentage our noble Senator descend-

#### ed.—Clarke County Journal. Arab Jealousy.

military tribunal at Algiers presented a curito introduce, generally in the way of compliment, the names of women in their songs .--On the 26th of July last a band of them headed by one Mahommed, a noted singer, went to the village of Ait Zian, in the circle of tribe; and as the men of the place are noted for jealousy, the caid prudently recommended the musicians to abstain altogether from mento follow his counsel and, for a time did so; but it last Mahommed began singing the praises of one Fatima, and the burden of his song was "Fatima I wish I could possess thee; I would give money to embrace thee.' He was continuing when the report of a fire arm was heard and Mahommed staggered and fell dead. A man named El Hadi stood forth and said, "It was I who Canfield, J H fired the fatal shot, and I am not sorry for what I have done. Any other man in my place would have done the same. I killed the man because he spoke of the charms of Fatima, my wife, and thereby outraged me in my honor. quently tried by the military tribunal. It Dayton, Erastus G Capt as stated in his defence that he was a very respectable man, but dreadfully lealous, and that he honestly believed himself entitled to kill any man who admired his wife. He was declared guilty with extenuating circumstanees, and was sentenced to five years' imprison-

### Aggravated Case of Poisoning.

Arsenic in an Apple.-Great excitement ed of the facts, and a warrant issued. Chi- prevails in Newark, Conn., in consequence of the announcement that Frederick B. Brigham, until within a few months since. Principal in that place of the Union School, had seen arrested on a grand juror's complaint for an attempt to poison his wife. The testimony went to show that the prisoner had administered poison to her at various times since she gave birth to an infant, by means of was instantly killed on Homony Creek, in her medicines and food, and more especially by an apple, which she did not eat, but, without his knowledge, conveyed to her physicians, by whom, and also by Professor St. when it was promptly fixed at \$5,000.

#### Frozen to Death. The Bath (Maine) Times gives the following particulars in relation to the sad case of

Mrs. Lee, of Edgecomb, perishing in the snow storm of Tuesday week: Her husband had gone to the school-house for his children, and returning after nightfall became bewildered in the storm and

halloed for aid. The deceased heard him, and instead of placing a light so as to be seen, eader of the Grecian expedition against sallied, out in the storm to render aid, and Troy, was 111 feet high, and a woman ten | soon found Mr. Lee and the children. Both parties became bewildered, but Mr. Lee finally, with the children, succeeded in reaching the house, when he found his wife was missing. Search was unavailing until morn- Whitestone, A ing, when her lifeless frozen body was found | Williams, Fean partially covered with snow a short distance | Wilson, John F-4

> SEGARS.—The subscriber continues to manufas-ture SEGARS, from every choice grade of im-Orders respectfully solici-EDWIN C. BROUN, ported Leaf Tobacco. No. 24 Madison street

from the house.

Middleburg, Va., oet 18-eo3m OAK AND HICKORY WOOD, for sale by the mr load, by KINCHELO & BRUIN. jan 12

# Southern Route by Railroad

It is evident that the connection of a link of the great line of road between Land burg and Charlottesville, is looked upon to be seen by the numerous articles spenking

One in the Richmond Daily Dispatch of December 20th, is as follows :- "The present time by rail between Richmond and New York, is 20 hours and 45 minutes, and by the more, and conveys \$530,000 worth of property | proposed link, (speaking of the Baltimore and Potomac Road.) it will only be 14 hours.

Now I propose to show a great mistake in this calculation. In the first place, it is conceded that the same route now used from Richmond and that north of Baltimore is to be used, which brings the whole saving of time between Aquia Creek and Washington by steamboat, and from Washington to Baltimore by Washington Branch Railroad, I will now allow the whole time required from Aquia Creek to Baltimore by present route. five hours and fifteen minutes, and you still of the page, but then it occurs near the bottom in the Will itself. professed to be saved-thus showing that the 65 miles over the Baltimore and Potomas

no time! I call that fast running. Another inducement in behalf of this new District, should it please Congress to favor the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac the scheme. He also favored an Academy Road, where the State has no controlling power-the road being almost wholly owned by individual stockholders-and the writer, or writers, referred to, have been very careprofits accruing to this road by getting back the through travel, and the route is acknowledged to be suffering, as you will see ferred to, which says :- "The Wilmington route has already lost immense travel by the

Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Now, recollect that this same Wilmington Road was one of the connections made with the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomas Road, and the Virginia and Tennessee Road is now one of the links of the regular Mai Orange and Alexandria Road, and only this, can you buy a through ticket from New York to New Orleans. And still another article. in the same paper, of January 13th, in which the insufficiency of the Aquia Creek route is acknowledged, in these words:- "It is liable to be closed in the most unceremonious manner by huge masses of ice." And, for

of the Potomae, &c." Now, I am well acquainted with this same Potomac, and know of even something worse eastern blow, which has (not may) detained the travel at this same proposed ferry to the the waves were tossing the boat to and fro

It is well known that when the Orange and Alexandria Road is finished to Lynchburg, which will be in a short time, it will be a much shorter route to Washington and the North, (than by Aquia Creek :) that a large portion of the now small travel over tha line from Georgia, South Carolina, and a part A case submitted three days ago to the of North Carolina, will find it to their interes to come by Lynchburg to Washington, over ous example of Arab manners. It is the the Orange and Alexandria Road; and even custom of itinerant Arab musicians at fetes should the Baltimore and Potomac Road be built, the traveller from the South would find himself in Baltimore by the Orange road, by the time he could possibly get to this time saving route.

Gordonsville, Va., Jan. 14. IST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Of fice, at Alexandria, Va., on the 15th day of January, 1859. Persons calling for Letters in this list, will please say they are advertised.

Abell, S.P. Miss

Bingham, Alfred Bogert, Casper Capt 2 Bond, William Beavers, Jemima Miss Blocksome, Mrs Baker, J Rev Bradley, John Capt Bradshaw, Miss-2 Benter, George Brown, Eran S

Burnett, Charles

Callahan, John

Corban, Michael Clark, J A Cole, Mary Miss-2 Carter, Myra Coleman, Samuel G Chase, R H Cook, Eliza Mrs (col'd

Davis, Elizabeth David, George Davis, Rebecca Miss Deleroch, William Day, Robert Capt

Edmonds, William A Evans, A H Fairfax, John A.

Fox. Patrick Gale, James Glasgow, Alexius C Gillingham, Joseph Gant, James

Garver, James Gray, Martha Mrs Geiferman, M F Graham, Mary Mr. Goodwin, Robert J Garrow, William M. Henderson, Charles Hammerdinger, Mr Hapford, J W Howell, J R Hall, John T Harper, J Haines, John

Henry, Mrs (col'd Hill, John Henderson, Orlando G Halstead, Ophar Mis Hunstine, Rachael Miss Hoyd & Son, William Jackson, Sarah Miss

Johnson, Charles Joice, Edward Kirkpatrick, Jas A-2 King, Alfred

Knowls, Reuben J King, Hannibal (col'd) King & Smith Keirnan, Thomas Kemp, Amanda I. M Lane, Francis W

Lafferty, Charles Lindsay, Jane W Mrs Luttrell, Thomas J Lewis, Wm H McCutchson, Jam-

McPherson, James A Matthews, Forman Capt Mastin, John Capt Magnire, Mr. Meaw, William Mead, Rose Mrs

Madden, Betty Miss Norriss, Mary A Miss Nevell Mr. Nelson, William Henry

Omohundro, William Rodefer, C P Dr

Rimbaugh, Henry Rennoe, John Roberts, Waiter Richardson, Elizabeth Mrs. Slager, Mary E W Miss Sullivan, Catharine Most Sheffer, M Mrs.

Sorman, Frederick Stuart, Wm A-2 Taylor, Cassada W Miss-2 Townsend, Elizabeth A Mrs

> Wood, Ann Mrs Walters, J E Wardfield, Thomas A Wilson, Robert A Yancey, R H

Zwerner, John T. W. ASHBY, P. M. jan 17-1t 25 KEGS GOSHEN AND GLADES BUTTLE of superior quality, 20 boxes Eastern Cherre.

just received, in store, and for sale by JOHN A DIXON.

Family treetely